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BRIERLEY HILL
URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT

on the Works of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for 1949.

J. H. DONNELLY,
Medical Officer of Health.

H. J. PARKER,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

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BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor W. H. Southall, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor J. N. Hickman, C.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor Dr. G. C. Campbell.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor S. Wood.

Councillors A. Bash, A. Cooper, W. Homer, A. F. White, F. Overton,
J. G. Hickman, J. A. Tipton and W. H. Southall, J.P. (ex officio).

BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. H. Donnelly, T.D., L.R.C.S.(Ed.), L.R.C.P.(Ed.), L.R.F.P. & S.
(Glas.), D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

* H. J. Parker, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I., A.M.I.P.C.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

* C. H. Crawford, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

* R. F. M. Saunders, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B.

* J. A. Clifford, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B.

Veterinary Surgeons :

D. J. Anthony, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., FRSn.I.

D. Howie, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Analyst :

A. Houlbrooke, Esq., County Buildings, Stafford.

Clerical Staff :

F. L. Bills, Chief Clerk ; F. Hickman ; Mrs. J. Davies, Miss L.
Smith and Miss M. Fudge.

* Salary Contributions made by Exchequer Grants.

BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the year 1949.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BRIERLEY HILL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The work of your Public Health Department for 1949 is summarised in my first Annual Report.

Visits to houses, constant watch over infectious disease reports and visits to hospitals have enabled me to observe at close quarters the general health of the inhabitants of the district and the social conditions that contribute so materially to their well being.

I have encountered many cases where rehousing would be the only means of infusing courage into the people, many of whom have deteriorated into a state of indifference, even of their personal welfare ; there is a chronic state of apathy awaiting stimulation in the shape of a move at the highest level for more houses.

It is indeed sad to find that in these days of full employment, the measure of independence, given to the greatest number ever known, is cancelled by domestic unhappiness rather than in the employment of it. This unhappiness is mainly due to the nervous tension suffered by those who live in overcrowded or unfit houses, in lodging or with in-laws, and it is essential that some method of providing temporary accommodation be sought if the number of houses allocated is not greatly increased.

The conditions which are slowly but relentlessly reducing ordinary citizens to a life of despair must be alleviated or the effect of the nervous tension will continue to produce in a greater number of the population that frustration which is destroying the effort made by so many people to re-establish themselves. Add to this the result of discontent in the family and its effect on the children, let it be realised that whatever the expenditure incurred in relation to education in the schools may be, little or no advan-

tage can be gained unless there is some guidance arising from contentment and peace at home. The amount of juvenile delinquency attributable to maladjustment at home is too obvious to be stressed.

Closely allied to housing is—Tuberculosis—a constant cause of much distress and protracted invalidism, over 300 lives have been lost in this area in the past ten years, largely among the more active trained age groups. The steady loss in these groups is a serious matter when it is realised there are 400 deaths per week in this country in the same age groups. It must be fully understood that one case of infectious Tuberculosis can be the means of infecting another six or more, and as the disease, in a great number of cases is not recognised until years after the infection, the effect is accumulative.

Medical science has achieved great things in the realm of treatment, but it is imperative that all possible steps be taken in the prevention of disease, especially Tuberculosis. I am convinced that until given facilities for proper isolation, which in the main is good housing, all the scientific medical treatment will be purely a stop gap, until prevention of the spread of this disease is established we shall not obtain any reduction in the appalling number of preventable deaths.

I have referred in particular to conditions relating to housing because I believe this is the major problem in the district. Improvement in the prevention of infectious disease must in the first place arise from healthy home conditions. When these are improved some measure of ensuring that infectious diseases are held in check will be established. This must be a first principle and every effort should be made to prevent rather than treat disease.

To members of the Council, Mr. Parker, Officers, and the Staff of the Department I wish to express appreciation for their willing co-operation.

J. H. DONNELLY,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.**Statistics :—**

Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid 1949)	48,490
Area (in acres)	5,932
Rateable Value (1st April, 1949)	£185,583
Sums represented by a Penny Rate, 1949-50	£730

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births : Legitimate	786	391	395
Illegitimate	18	7	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	804	398	406
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth-rate per 1,000 population : 16.58.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Still Births : Legitimate	26	11	15
Illegitimate	3	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	29	12	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 34.81.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Deaths	563	325	238

Death Rate per 1,000 population : 11.61.

Area Comparability Factor : 1.15. Standardised Death Rate : 13.35

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	42.28
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	39.44
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	166.66
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	75

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.**Births.**

The Birth Rate of 15.58 shows a decrease on that of 19.19 for 1948. It is lower than the rates for England and Wales and the 148 towns of a comparable size whose rates are 16.7 and 18.0 respectively.

Deaths.

The Death Rate 11.61 is higher than that of 9.64 for 1948, there being 98 more deaths. The rate compares with 11.7 for the whole country and 11.6 for the smaller towns.

The most frequent causes of death were Heart Disease, Cancer, Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis. These categories included 321 deaths.

Natural Increase of Population.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 241.

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality rate of 42.28 per 1,000 live births compared with 32.00 for England and Wales and 30.00 for the towns of comparable size, and represents a considerable decrease in the 1948 rate of 52.91.

It will be seen from the following table that the improvement was in the 0—6 months group, a welcome factor pointing to more care and attention of the infants and reflecting favourably on the various clinics.

TABLE 1.

				1949		<i>Total.</i>	1948		<i>Total.</i>
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Days	0—1	...	...	6	6	12	10	2	12
	—7	...	...	3	1	4	6	4	10
	—14	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—21	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Months	—6	...	...	5	8	13	11	12	23
	—12	...	...	3	2	5	2	1	3
Total under one year ...				17	17	34	30	19	49

The causes of death are grouped as follows :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	7
Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	14
Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	7
Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, etc.						2
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	34
						—

Maternal Mortality.

Two maternal deaths occurred giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of 2.59 per 1,000 live births.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN.

TABLE II.

Diseases.	1949		Total.
	Male.	Female.	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	17	16	33
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	3	8
Syphilitic diseases	1	1	2
Influenza	7	5	12
Measles	1	1	2
Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—
Acute infantile infective encephalitis... ..	2	—	2
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M) and uterus (F)	3	5	8
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	8	5	13
Cancer of breast	—	3	3
Cancer of all other sites	30	21	51
Diabetes	1	6	7
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	27	25	52
Heart disease	61	48	109
Other diseases of circulatory system	9	1	10
Bronchitis	37	15	52
Pneumonia	15	6	21
Other respiratory diseases	5	—	5
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	7	—	7
Diarrhoea (under two years)	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	2	2
Other digestive disorders	8	7	15
Nephritis	5	7	12
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	—	—	—
Other maternal causes	—	2	2
Premature birth	5	2	7
Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile disorders	3	6	9
Suicide	3	1	4
Road traffic accidents	4	1	5
Other violent causes	9	4	13
All other causes	52	45	97
	325	238	563

Birth rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1949. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

TABLE III.

	England and Wales.	126 C.B's. and great towns including London	148 smaller towns Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County.	Brierley Hill.
	Rates	per 1,000 Civilian	Population.		
Births.					
Live Births ...	16.7(a)	18.7	18.0	18.5	16.58
Still Births ...	0.39(a)	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.59
Deaths.					
All Causes ...	11.7(a)	12.5	11.6	12.2	11.61
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ...	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.84
Influenza ...	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.25
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis and					
Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia ...	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59	0.43
Notifications (Corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Scarlet fever ...	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46	1.23
Whooping Cough ...	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70	3.19
Diphtheria ...	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.04
Erysipelas ...	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.27
Smallpox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles ...	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54	10.37
Pneumonia ...	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55	0.22
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.00
Acute Polio- encephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Food poisoning	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.10
Deaths.		Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
All causes under 1 year of age	32(b)	37	30	29	42.28
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7	0.00

Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

Notifications (Corrected) Puerperal fever and pyrexia	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82	2.40
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(a) Rates per 1,000 population.

(b) Rates per 1,000 related births.

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis.	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis.	No. 147 Puerperal Infections.	Nos. 142-6 1948-150 Other	Brierley Hill Other
0.11	0.05	0.11	0.71	2.40

Abortion—Mortality per million women aged 15—44 in England and Wales.

No. 140 with Sepsis.	No. 141 without Sepsis.	8 Brierley Hill.
8	4	—

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The County Council through its Area Medical Officer is responsible for the administration of the following health services:—

Health Centres.

Care of Mothers and young children.

Midwifery.

Health Visiting.

Home Nursing.

Prevention of illness, care and after care.

Domestic Help.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Ambulance Service.

Mental Health Service.

The close liaison between this Department and the Area Medical Office was maintained and the information exchanged has assisted materially in the compilation of new records and in bringing new facts to bear on other cases especially in relation to Tuberculosis.

Hospitals.

Administration of Hospitals and Specialist Services is now the responsibility of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

The Hospitals serving this district are as follows :—

Corbett Hospital, Amblecote.
Guest Hospital, Dudley.
Wordsley Hospital, Stourbridge.

Other hospitals within easy reach are those of Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

Cases of infectious disease are referred to Isolation Hospitals at Moxley and Kingswinford.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are no Nursing Homes in the area. Maternity cases are admitted to Wordsley Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

Sanatoria are available at Kinver, Groundslow, Prestwood and Himley. Cases of surgical Tuberculosis are treated at Standon Hall and the Woodlands. Dispensaries are situated at Dudley and Wolverhampton.

Post Mortem Room.

Nineteen bodies were admitted to the post mortem room during the year. The causes of death were as follows :—

Natural Causes	...	...	...	...	...	15
Misadventure	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accident	...	...	...	...	...	1

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory Service continues to deal with the pathological and bacteriological specimens sent from this area.

The chemical analysis of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act is undertaken by the County Analyst who acts for the Urban District.

Ambulance Services.

An enquiry to the Area Medical Office regarding this service has revealed that 4,043 patients normally resident in this district were conveyed to or from 52 different Hospitals, Institutions, Homes, etc., as compared with 4,018 patients in 1948.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The District is served by two Companies. The Stourbridge and District Water Board supply 2,046 houses at Wordsley, while the rest of the area is served by the South Staffordshire Water Board. In both cases the supply comes from deep wells and bore holes in the New Red Sandstone to depths varying from 200 to 500 feet. The water is examined regularly and has continued to be of a high standard of purity.

The following are typical analyses :—

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATER BOARD.

Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) after					
48 hours incubation at 37 deg. Cent.					Nil per 100 M.L.
<i>Analysis.</i>					<i>Parts per 100,000.</i>
Total Solid Matter dried at 212 deg. F.					51.0
Free and Saline Ammonia					0.0034
Albuminoid Ammonia					0.0024
Nitric Nitrogen					1.22
Chlorine					4.8
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.					Nil
Appearance					Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination					None
pH Value...					7.0
Hardness before boiling					21.5 deg.
Hardness after boiling					11.2 deg.
Temporary Hardness					10.3 deg.
Free Chlorine					0.04 parts per million.

STOURBRIDGE AND DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37 deg. Cent. ...	Nil per 100 M.L.
<i>Analysis.</i>	<i>Parts per 100,000.</i>
Total Solid Matter dried at 212 deg. F. ...	33.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0020
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0008
Nitric Nitrogen	0.69
Chlorine	2.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F. ...	0.001
Appearance	Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination	None
pH Value... ..	7.4
Hardness before Boiling	13.4 deg.
Hardness after Boiling	6.1 deg.
Temporary hardness	7.3 deg.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The Surveyor states that no developments of note have occurred during the year.

Public Cleansing.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is also the Cleansing Superintendent. A report on the work will be found in his report.

SECTION D.**HOUSING.**

The Architect and Housing Director has kindly supplied the following information for the year ended 30th April, 1950 :—

During the year the national programme of building works has been reduced, owing to the curtailment of national expenditure, and this has of course been reflected in housing allocations generally. It would seem, however, that Brierley Hill has been perhaps more fortunate in its allocation of houses than some neighbouring local authorities.

172 permanent traditional dwellings have been completed during the year, and the total of post-war dwellings completed is now as follows :—

656 permanent traditional.
40 permanent non-traditional.
124 temporary non-traditional.

Bricks have been in very short supply throughout the year, whilst the recent cement shortage, though denied nationally, is very real locally and causing considerable anxiety.

On the Housing Management side of the Department there have been 185 New Dwellings tenanted (these include the 12 Small Dwellings for Aged People at Oak Street, Kingswinford); 79 Houses vacated and re-occupied; 101 Transfers of Tenancy; 32 mutual Exchanges of Tenancy; 28 tenants transferred to more suitable accommodation; 743 investigations of applications for Council Houses; 1,209 general housing welfare visits; 712 routine inspections of pre-war and post-war Council Houses and 24 investigations of applications for Building Licences.

During the period 42 families have been re-housed from unfit houses on the recommendation of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and four families have been re-housed from dwellings which have become dangerous due to mining subsidence. These are included in the above figures.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk and other Foodstuffs.

Sampling was undertaken throughout the year by the Sanitary Inspectors. Particulars of the results will be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

Meat.

Meat inspection occupied a great deal of the time of the Inspectors. Details are given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Two Veterinary Officers are employed by the Council to inspect meat at a large meat factory in the area.

The Chief Veterinary Officer reports as follows :—

I have the honour to present this report of the work of the veterinary surgeons for the year 1949.

There has been an increase in the numbers of sheep and pigs killed, with a slight decrease in cattle and calves. The excessive slaughtering of very young calves has apparently been checked, most of those killed being bull calves. Whilst Tuberculosis among pigs shows a slight reduction, the respiratory diseases, such as pneumonia and pleurisy remain far too high. In cattle, Liver Flukes still cause heavy toll of livers, in spite of the fact that effective treatment is available to the live animal. The high incidence of Tuberculosis and mastitis in cattle reflects the large numbers of old cows now being slaughtered for human consumption. Bovine Tuberculosis eradication in England still lags behind that of Scotland and Wales.

The following tables illustrate the work done :—

PIGS.

Diseases.	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Tuberculosis ...	140	4822	3056	3056	3056	1218	428	286	6485	187 Forequarter 6 Hindquarters
Strongylosis ...	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia &c. ...	4	4	1886	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Empyæma ...	3	3	15	15	3	3	3	6	3	21 Forequarters
Pericarditis... ..	—	—	—	3199	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endocarditis ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myocarditis ...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	—
Congestion ...	—	—	321	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	2629	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Infiltration ...	—	—	—	—	242	—	—	2	—	—
Hydatid Cysts ...	—	—	239	195	271	—	81	—	2	81 Omentum
Hepatitis ...	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Fascioliasis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Haemangioma ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ascariæ ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Hernia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Peritonitis ...	10	10	10	10	4203	403	302	20	771	1 Flank
Hydronephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6693	—	—
Nephritis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	2 Forequarters 10 Hindquarters
Pyæmia ...	9	18	9	9	9	9	9	18	9	1 Flank, 1 Loin

PIGS—continued.

Diseases.	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts.
Emaciation...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Erythema (transit)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Septicaemia	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	16	8	—
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 Forequarters 2 Hindquarters 4 Shanks
S. Erysipelas	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	92	46	—
Bruising ...	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	1 Hindquarter 1 Flank
Jaundice ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	16	8	—
Fevered flesh	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Fractures ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 Hindquarters
Swine fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Paratyphoid	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Variola suis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Toxaemia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Dead in lairage	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	30	15	—
Dead in transit	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	204	102	—
Totals	362	5055	22774	6688	10629	1834	1024	7436	7495	214 Forequarters 28 Hindquarters 81 Omentum 3 Flanks 4 Shanks, 1 Loin

S H E E P .

Diseases.	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Muelleriasis	—	—	3895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia &c.	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydatid Cysts	—	3	580	372	582	—	—	—	—	—
Fascioliasis	7	7	7	7	2152	7	7	14	7	1 Forequarter
Pyæmia ...	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	4 Hindquarters
Empyæma	5	5	10	9	5	5	5	10	5	2 Shanks
Arthritis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8 Forequarters
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 Hindquarters
Melanosis ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 Shanks
Toxaemia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	2 Loins, 1 Flank
Septicaemia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Oedema &c.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Jaundice ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Mastitis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Abscesses ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Forequarter
Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 Flanks
Cellulitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died in lairage	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Died in transit	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	—
Totals ...	41	47	4597	421	2769	41	41	82	41	10 Forequarters 12 Hindquarters 4 Shanks, 2 Loins 3 Flanks.

CALVES.

Diseases.	Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Tuberculosis	3	3	12	12	12	3	12	6	3	—
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Pericarditis...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ...	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	—
Arthritis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Septicaemia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Rhinitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema and emaciation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Fevered flesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Immaturity	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Abscess ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Bruising	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Died in transit	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	7	—
Totals ...	28	30	43	41	40	28	38	57	28	—

MEAT CONDEMNED 1949.

CATTLE.

Diseases.	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Actinobacillosis ...	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 Tongues
Actinomycosis ...	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	167	671	995	499	234	184	261	341	505	137 Forequarters 9 Hindquarters 3 Flanks
Pneumonia ...	—	—	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 Forequarters
Pericarditis... ..	2	2	2	9	2	2	2	4	2	—
Hydatid cysts ...	—	—	196	1	60	—	1	—	—	—
Fascioliasis ...	—	—	—	—	1875	—	—	—	—	—
Bacterial necrosis ...	—	—	—	—	45	—	1	—	—	—
Cavernous angioma	—	—	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis ...	4	4	4	4	91	23	256	8	23	1 Flank 2 Hindquarters
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Melanosis ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Decomposition ...	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
Fatty Infiltration ...	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Hydronephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Fractures ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Forequarter 1 Hindquarter 1 Loin

Meat Condemedned (Cattle)—Continued

Bruising	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	8 Forequarters 4 Hindquarters 2 Flanks 1 Hindquarter 1 Flank
Arthritis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fat necrosis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Sarcomata	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	
Toxaemia	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Cysticercus Bovis	...	...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Blackquarter	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Carcinoma	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Oedema & c.	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	
Mastitis	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	482 Udders
Totals	...	...	183	724	1512	524	2563	221	534	385	541		3 Tongues 148 Forequarters 17 Hindquarters 7 Flanks, 1 Loin 482 Udders

Imported meat, canned goods, and meat seized and destroyed
from other sources :—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Beef, chilled and frozen ...	1	9	3	6	—
Mutton	—	—	—	18	—
Pork	—	2	2	2	—
Bacon	—	2	—	7	—
Veal	—	—	—	8	—
Duck	—	—	—	1	—
Ox tongue roots	—	—	3	19	—
Ox cheeks	—	—	2	—	—
Ox livers	—	—	—	25	—
Ox kidneys	—	—	—	13	4
Canned goods :—					
Corned beef	—	4	—	15	8
Veal loaf	—	—	1	12	11
Meat and Vegetables	—	—	—	16	2
Meat and Gravy	—	—	—	3	8
Meat paste	—	—	—	—	7
Ham loaf	—	—	—	1	8
Ham, spaghetti and sausage	—	—	—	1	—
Spaghetti	—	—	—	5	—
Green pea soup	—	—	—	1	—
Total	2	1	—	16	—

Post-mortem examinations :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>				<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	—	2	—	15	17
Fatty Infiltration	—	—	—	1	1
Internal haemorrhage	—	—	—	14	14
Syncope	—	—	—	55	55
Toxaemia	—	5	5	25	35
Peritonitis	—	—	2	—	2
Enteritis	—	—	—	3	3
Fascioliasis	—	—	4	—	4
Hernia (Strangulated)	—	—	—	1	1
Pericarditis	—	—	—	1	1
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	3	3
Brucellosis	—	1	—	—	1
Swine Fever	—	—	—	1	1
Anaemia	—	—	—	1	1
Bone fractures, &c.	—	—	—	1	1
Bruising	—	—	1	1	2
Septicaemia	—	1	—	—	1
Total	—	9	12	122	143

**Percentage of Pathological Conditions found in Animals inspected
in 1949.**

PIGS.

Pleurisy and Pneumonia	...	...	...	12%
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4%
Hydronephrosis	...	...	...	4%
Peritonitis	...	...	...	2.6%
Pericarditis	...	...	...	2%
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	1%
Hydatid Cysts	...	...	...	0.2%
Congestion	...	...	...	0.2%
Fatty Infiltration	...	...	...	0.1%
Strongylosis	...	...	...	0.02%
Pyæmia	...	...	...	0.02%
Swine Erysipelas	...	...	...	0.02%
Empyæmia	...	...	...	0.01%
Enteritis	...	...	...	0.01%
Nephritis	...	...	...	0.003%
Arthritis	...	...	...	0.006%
Hepatitis	...	...	...	0.006%
Jaundice	...	...	...	0.005%
Fractures	...	...	...	0.005%
Septicæmia	...	...	...	0.004%
Bruising	...	...	...	0.003%
Endocarditis	...	...	...	0.002%
Emaciation	...	...	...	0.002%
Fevered Flesh	...	...	...	0.002%
Myocarditis	...	...	...	0.001%
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	0.001%
Toxæmia	...	...	...	0.001%
Hernia	...	...	...	0.0006%
Gastritis	...	...	...	0.0006%
Transit erythema	...	...	...	0.0006%
Swine Fever	...	...	...	0.0006%
Fascioliasis	...	...	...	0.0006%
Cavernous Angioma	...	...	...	0.0006%
Variola Suis	...	...	...	0.0006%
Ascarides	...	...	...	0.0006%
Dead in lairage	...	...	...	0.009%
Dead in transit	...	...	...	0.06%

**Percentage of pathological conditions found in
CATTLE.**

Fascioliasis	...	...	...	...	32%
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	20%
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	8%
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	5%
Hydatid Cysts	...	...	...	...	4%
Haemangioma	...	...	...	...	4%
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	4%
Bacterial Necrosis	...	...	...	...	1%
Fatty Infiltration	...	...	...	...	0.4%
Actinobacillosis	...	...	...	...	0.3%
Bruising	...	...	...	...	0.3%
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	...	0.2%
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	0.2%
Cysticercus bovis	...	...	...	...	0.2%
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	0.1%
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	0.1%
Fractures	...	...	...	...	0.1%
Fat Necrosis	...	...	...	...	0.1%
Oedema and emaciation	...	...	...	...	0.06%
Carcinomata	...	...	...	...	0.04%
Sarcomata	...	...	...	...	0.04%
Melanosis	...	...	...	...	0.04%
Hydronephrosis	...	...	...	...	0.02%
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	0.02%
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	0.02%
Blackquarter	...	...	...	...	0.02%
Decomposition	...	...	...	...	0.02%

Veterinary Treatment.

Veterinary treatment, surgical and medicinal, was applied to the following animals during the year :—

Horses	...	...	...	81
Cattle	...	...	...	89
Calves	...	...	...	6
Sheep	...	...	...	10
Pigs	...	...	...	330
Poultry	...	...	...	27
Dogs	...	...	...	23
Cats	...	...	...	5
Cheetah	...	...	...	1
Lions	...	...	...	2

**Percentage of pathological conditions found in
SHEEP.**

Muelleriasis	...	...	...	...	17%
Fascioliasis	...	...	...	...	9%
Hydatid Cysts	...	...	...	...	2%
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.3%
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	0.04%
Empyæma	...	...	...	...	0.04%
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	0.04%
Melanosis	...	...	...	...	0.02%
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	0.02%
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	0.02%
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	0.01%
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	0.01%
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	0.01%
Oedema and emaciation	...	...	...	...	0.008%
Bruising	...	...	...	...	0.008%
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	0.004%
Mastitis	...	...	...	...	0.004%
Actinomycosis	...	...	...	...	0.004%
Cellulitis	...	...	...	...	0.004%
Dead in lairage	...	...	...	...	0.008%
Dead in transit	...	...	...	...	0.05%

CALVES.

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.4%
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.2%
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	0.2%
Oedema and emaciation	...	...	...	...	0.1%
Immaturity	...	...	...	...	0.1%
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	0.06%
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	0.06%
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	0.06%
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	0.06%
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	0.03%
Rhinitis	...	...	...	...	0.03%
Fevered flesh	...	...	...	...	0.03%
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	0.03%
Bruising	...	...	...	...	0.03%
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	0.03%
Hydronephrosis	...	...	...	...	0.03%
Dead in transit	...	...	...	...	0.2%

The following animals were submitted to a post-mortem examination by the veterinary surgeons during the year, in addition to the examinations already enumerated :—

Horses	...	...	...	1
Calves	...	...	...	7
Sheep	...	...	...	5
Pigs	...	...	...	4
Poultry	...	...	...	6
Tiger	...	...	...	1
Dog	...	...	...	1
Cats	...	...	...	2

Research workers were assisted by examinations carried out on their behalf, by the collection of blood and other samples, and the provision of material from various animals. In particular the following :—

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Veterinary Laboratory
(Swine Influenza and Tuberculosis).

School of Tropical Medicine, University of Liverpool (Strongy-
losis).

Department of Zoology, University of Liverpool (Ascarides).

Department of Pathology, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
(Ascarides).

TABLE VIII.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

No. of cases originally notified during the year ended December 31st, 1949, and of Final numbers after corrections of diagnosis, etc.

[illegible]

Section F.—continued.

	Erysipelas		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.		Food Poisoning.		Other notifiable diseases.	Original Notificat'n.		Final Nos.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Nos. originally notified : Civilians (all ages)	6	7	—	—	4	1	CIVILIANS. Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	2
Non-Civilians (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—
Final Nos. after correction :— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0— \\ 5— \\ 15— \\ 45— \\ 65 \text{ and over} \\ \text{Age N.K.} \end{array} \right.$	—	—	—	—	—	—	Malaria (contracted in Eng- land and Wales)	—	—	—	—
Civilians	4	4	—	—	1	1	NON-CIVILIANS. Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Non-Civilians	2	1	—	—	3	—					
Total Civilians	6	7	—	—	4	1	Malaria (contracted in Eng- land and Wales)	—	—	—	—
Non-Civilians { 15 or N.K. 45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	NON-CIVILIANS. Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—
Total Non-Civilians	—	—	—	—	—	—					

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria.

Four notifications were received compared with 21 in 1948, two of these on investigation proved to be tonsillitis.

The two confirmed cases give an attack rate of 0.04 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.35 for the previous year and 0.04 for towns of comparable size.

Immunisation.

The routine immunisation or re-immunisation of entrants has been carried out in the schools, while younger children have been dealt with at Infant Welfare Centres of the County Council.

The following figures have been provided by the Area Medical Office.

Initial Treatments—			
Children under 5 years	...	567	
Children 5 to 14 years	...	184	
			751
Reinforcing doses	...	...	1,373

Scarlet Fever.

60 notifications were received during the year, giving a notification rate of 1.23 per 1,000 population as compared with 2.75 for 1948 and 1.63 for the whole country.

Erysipelas.

13 cases were notified giving a rate of 0.27 per 1,000 population.

Pneumonia.

11 cases were notified during the year. The notification rate is 0.22 compared with 0.80 for the country as a whole.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two notifications were received during the year, giving a rate of 2.40 per 1,000 total births.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One notification was confirmed, giving a rate of 1.24 per 1,000 live births.

Whooping Cough.

There were 155 notifications as compared with 168 for the previous year. The notification rate of 3.19 per 1,000 population compares with 2.39 for the whole country.

Measles.

There were 503 notifications compared with 195 for the previous year, giving a notification rate of 10.37 per 1,000 population.

Food Poisoning.

Of the five notifications received four were in respect of one family. The cause of the outbreak was not definitely established but it is significant that peas of a foreign origin had been consumed uncooked. The peas had been taken from the tin, rinsed in tap water, then served.

The other case was an off-shoot of an outbreak outside this area, several people were affected after partaking of a meal in a works canteen where tinned peas had again formed part of the meal.

All the patients recovered after an average incapacity of three days.

Scabies, 1949.

The Scabies Clinic at Cottage Street, Brierley Hill was discontinued on the 30th June, 1949.

It was agreed by the Group Hospital Committee that where domiciliary treatment of Scabies is unsuitable, or difficult, such cases may be referred to the Dermatological beds of the hospitals under the control of the Dudley, Stourbridge and District Hospital Group.

The Dermatologist attends at the following hospitals on the days and time stated.

Dudley Guest Hospital ... Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.

Wordsley Hospital ... Friday, 9-30 a.m.

12 persons received treatment at the Clinic during the six months ended 30th June, 1949.

Tuberculosis.

59 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were brought to notice by notification or otherwise. This gives an attack rate of 1.22 per 1,000 population. There were four new non-pulmonary cases.

The following tables give a summary of the register.

TABLE IX.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
Number on register 1st January, 1949	178	58	189	52	477
New notifications, 1949	31	1	21	3	56
Number restored to register having been removed in previous quarter	—	—	—	—	—
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	3	—	4	—	7
Number removed from Register 1949	42	10	36	6	94
Number on Register 31st December, 1949	170	49	178	49	446

AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1949.

TABLE X.

Age.	New Cases.				Cases removed from register due to death.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary
0—1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
—5	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
—15	3	—	4	1	—	1	—	1
—25	6	1	11	1	—	1	4	1
—35	6	—	5	—	4	—	5	—
—45	7	—	3	—	4	—	3	—
—55	4	—	1	—	3	—	2	—
—65	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
65 and over	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Total	34	1	25	3	17	5	16	3

The death rate is 0.84 per 1,000 population.

It will be seen by the age groups in the above tables that there is a great wastage of trained personnel. This, occurring throughout the country, is a serious situation and must have some degree of priority by preventative methods.

Cancer.

There were 75 deaths from Cancer during 1949.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

I present herewith the Report on the work carried out in my Department during 1949.

Housing conditions continued to be a major difficulty and it is with pleasure that I record the assistance given by the Allocation Committee in rehousing families living in Unfit houses and in overcrowded conditions. Progress has been made.

Refuse Collection and Disposal costs increased by £17 0s. 0d. per 1,000 population or £60 0s. 0d. per 1,000 premises, over the previous year. Higher wages and the 44-hour week were contributory factors but the improved service was mainly responsible. It is felt that the extension of the weekly collection of refuse to all parts of the area fully justified the higher cost.

There has been no let-up in the drive to collect waste paper as evidenced by the return to industry of 355 tons for the year ended March, 1950. This amount represents the third highest figure since salvage commenced in 1940 and is within 16 tons of the peak year total in 1941.

I am appreciative of the assistance given by tradespeople and householders who have sustained their war-time efforts to such good effect.

During the year there have been no Staff changes consequently the general work has made progress and my thanks are due to the Staff and work-people for their loyal support and help.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, 1949.

					<i>Inspections.</i>	<i>Re- Inspections.</i>
Housing.						
Section 9	...	...	...	—	...	14
Section 11	...	...	...	55	...	127
Section 12	...	...	...	13	...	5
Other Visits	...	...	...	47	...	2
Clearance Areas	...	...	...	—	...	12
Public Health Act.						
Houses	...	...	...	936	...	2,628
Overcrowding	...	...	...	37	...	3
Water supply	...	...	...	13	...	12
Entertainment Houses	...	...	...	21	...	7
Ashes accommodation	...	...	...	255	...	229
Accumulations	...	...	...	24	...	11
Drainage inspection	...	...	...	214	...	194
Drainage tested	...	...	...	75	...	14
Cesspools	...	...	...	14	...	1
Sewers and street gullies	...	...	...	1	...	—
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	2	...	—
Smoke Abatement—Observations and Premises visited	...	...	...	49	...	15
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	111	...	129
Rivers Pollution	...	...	...	12	...	3
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	10	...	4
Building Licences	...	...	...	18	...	11
Council Houses	...	...	...	561	...	19
Animals or Birds	...	...	...	23	...	2
Stable Premises	...	...	...	1	...	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	...	...	...	2	...	2
W.C's. and wash-houses, etc.	...	...	...	76	...	8
Cold Stores	...	...	...	6	...	—
Waste Food Bins	...	...	...	19	...	—
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	1	...	—
Disinfestation	...	...	...	12	...	4
Cleansing	...	...	...	12	...	—
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	29	...	14
Bye-laws.						
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	89	...	52
Piggeries	...	...	...	435	...	53

				<i>Inspections.</i>		<i>Re- Inspections.</i>
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	364	...	—
Petroleum Act	...	...	...	17	...	15
House let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	1	...	4

Factory Act.

Factories	...	...	...	102	...	125
Bake-houses	...	...	...	28	...	15
Outworkers	...	...	...	15	...	1

Food and Drugs Act.

General food premises and markets				146	...	56
Cowsheds	...	...	...	29	...	7
Dairies	...	...	...	40	...	36
Ice-cream Premises	...	...	...	94	...	231
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	32	...	85
Meat Shops	...	...	...	72	...	30
Interviews with Owners, etc., on property	...	...	...	630	...	—
Meat and Food Surrenders	...	...	...	26	...	1
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	342	...	50
Milk and Dairies, Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	142	...	19
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	141	...	97
Shops Act	...	...	...	12	...	—

Complaints.

474 complaints were received as compared with 382 in 1948 ; 240 related to stoppages in drains.

The policy adopted by the Committee in dealing with drain stoppages has proved most successful for an employee of this Department is able to attend to the trouble, and so obviate the nuisances without the delay which would normally arise if these matters had to be referred to Owners of the properties concerned.

Smoke Abatement.

A considerable number of visits and observations were made to works where steam raising apparatus is in use and I have to report progress in the general atmospheric pollution in the district.

One of the smoke problems in this area has been from the brick industry but the new type kilns have done much to alleviate the nuisance.

Domestic smoke, in view of the amount of industrial smoke, has not had the consideration it deserves. Some towns are now obtaining powers under private Acts for the creation of smokeless zones and I feel the Council should not miss the opportunity of creating the first smokeless zone in this area (without any expense) by having smokeless fuel burning appliances fixed in all houses erected on the new estate at Kingswinford (700 houses). It would then be possible at a later date for the Council to consider a condition of tenancy that only smokeless fuel is burnt.

Close co-operation with the Surveyor is being maintained, plans of all new buildings and extensions are submitted to this Department for scrutiny, where necessary discussions with factory owners have taken place with good results.

Infectious Disease Prevention.

106 visits were made to cases of Infectious Diseases, including revisits ; 71 houses were disinfected.

42 houses were dealt with for the elimination of bed bugs and the following table shews the work carried out in this direction :—

Vermin.	No. of houses sprayed.	No. of of sprayings.
Flies	1	1
Bugs	42	107
Ants	2	4
Fleas	3	6
Cockroaches	5	10
Total	53	128

Sanitary Improvements carried out as a Result of Inspections made and Notices Served. (Work actually carried out).

Dwelling-houses.

Roofs repaired	176
House brickwork repointed	27
Gables, cement rendered	15
Chimney stacks repointed	21
Chimney pots provided or repaired	5
Defective brickwork of walls rebuilt	13
Dangerous walls rebuilt or repaired	3
Rainwater spouting repaired or renewed	104
Vertical damp-proof courses provided	1

Horizontal damp courses provided	1
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Walls and ceilings :—

Plasterwork repaired or renewed	...	...	...	174
Walls and ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	124
New firegrates provided	...	...	...	12
Firegrates repaired	...	...	...	33
New doors provided	...	...	...	7
Doors and door frames repaired	...	...	...	34
Dirty houses—tenants neglect	...	...	...	5
Dirty bedding—tenants neglect	...	...	...	1
New door sills provided	...	...	...	5
Latches provided	...	...	...	5
Doors steps provided or renewed	...	...	...	4
New windows provided	...	...	...	7
Windows repaired	...	...	...	30
Sash cords renewed	...	...	...	136
Top sashes of windows hung	...	...	...	15
Window fasteners provided	...	...	...	20
New window casements provided	...	...	...	31
Windows made to open	...	...	...	16
Quarry floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	27
Living-room floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	29
Bedroom floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	14
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	19
Hand rails on stairs provided or repaired	...	...	...	7
Pantry floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	5
Pantries limewashed	...	...	...	4
New covers to cellar lights provided	...	...	...	5
Boundary walls rebuilt	...	...	...	2
Cellar walls limewashed	...	...	...	4
Verandahs repaired	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3

Wash-houses, Water Closets, etc.

Wash-house walls rebuilt	7
Wash-house roofs repaired	...	...	...	86
Wash-house doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	5
Wash-house chimneys repointed or rebuilt	...	...	...	8
W.C. walls rebuilt	...	...	...	1
Wash-house windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	7
Wash-house floors repaired	...	...	...	13
New earthenware sinks provided	...	...	...	2
Repairs to sinks, brickwork, etc....	...	...	...	11
Water supply provided to sinks	...	...	...	7
Wash-houses limewashed	...	...	...	1

Wash-house doors repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	36
Washing furnaces provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	23
Brickwork of washing boilers repaired	...	...	...	...	20
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	41
Water closet brickwork repaired or repointed	...	...	...	...	4
Water closet roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Leaking W.C. joints repaired	...	...	...	...	44
Water closet floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
New W.C. provided	...	...	...	...	10
Water closet flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	61
Water closet pans provided	...	...	...	...	22
Water closet seats renewed	...	...	...	...	24
Rainwater spouting provided or repaired to wash-houses and W.C's.	...	...	...	...	13
Water closets limewashed...	...	...	...	...	2
Coal stores repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Coal house doors repaired...	...	...	...	...	2
Yards or paving repaired	...	...	...	...	16
Ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	689
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5

Drainage.

Obstructed drains cleared...	...	...	...	...	240
Drains repaired or reconstructed...	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	4
New covers provided to inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	14
Waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Provision of piped water supply	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	8

Slaughterhouses.

Walls limewashed after notice	1
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Food Premises.

Food shops cleansed	...	...	...	...	12
Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	...	12
Fish frying rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	8

Smoke Abatement.

Secondary Air inlets provided	...	...	...	...	4
Stack raised	...	...	...	...	3
Spark and Grit arrestors fitted to cupolas	...	...	...	...	5

Shops Act.

Stores cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hot water service provided	...	...	...	...	...	15
Forms required to be exhibited	...	...	...	...	...	4

Ice-cream Premises.

Sterilising apparatus provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	11
Separate room for manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	7

Licensed Premises.

Sanitary conveniences not screened	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary conveniences limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hot water provided	...	...	...	...	...	28
Premises redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	8

Milk and Dairies.

Dairies limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Walls of cowsheds limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dirty cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3

Factories and Workshops.

Factories and Workshops limewashed	5
W.C's. and Urinals limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	12
W.C's. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	6

Bakehouses.

Limewashed after notice	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3

Other Nuisances.

Caravans removed	...	...	...	...	...	31
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Piggeries cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Stables limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	1

Letters and Notices set out.

Preliminary notices and housing schedules	...	...	...	...	...	1,145
Letters	...	...	...	...	...	1,305

Statutory Notices.

Public Health Act, 1936—

Section 39	2
Section 75	59
Section 93	129
Section 56	2

Shops Acts.

Section 10	1
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Housing Act.

Section 11	16
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Eleven dustbins were supplied in default under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. In each case, the owners paid the cost without resorting to legal proceedings.

Legal Proceedings.**Public Health Act, 1936. Section 154.**

1. Distributing toys to children under 14 years. Fined £2 0s. 0d. and costs.
2. Distributing toys to children under 14 years. Fined £2 0s. 0d. and £1 11s. 6d. costs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Regulation 2 of Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

3. Deficiency of caffeine in Liquid Coffee and Chicory Essence. Fined £20 0s. 0d. and 12 guineas costs.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

The following dwelling houses were represented as being unfit during the year, and were dealt with as follows:—

1, 3, The Goss, Delph Road, Brierley Hill	...	...	...	...	Demolition Order.
124, 126, 128, Amblecote Road, Brierley Hill	...	...	...	..	..
13, Deeley Street, Quarry Bank	...	...	...	..	..
59, Church Street, Pensnett	...	...	...	..	..
53, 54, 55, 56, Commonsides, Pensnett	...	...	...	..	..
8, Church Street, Pensnett	...	...	...	..	..

74, 75, Wallows St., Brierley Hill	Undertaking not to re-let
18, Delph Lane, Brierley Hill ...	„ „ „ „
2b, Ketley Road, Kingswinford	„ „ „ „

At the end of 1949, 113 houses were still occupied on which Orders under the Housing Act are operative. Many of these orders were made in 1938-39. Details of the houses occupied are as follows

Level Street, Brierley Hill —						
Compulsory Purchase Order	...	...	...	...	...	20
Silver Street, Brierley Hill						
Clearance Area	...	...	...	...	...	22
Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	57
Undertakings	...	...	...	...	...	13
Closing Order	...	...	...	...	...	1

The Council continued to give assistance in rehousing and accepted the Housing Committee's recommendation that 20% of all new houses erected should be allocated to persons residing in Unfit Houses. As a consequence of this, 139 persons occupying 34 unfit houses were rehoused into 37 Council Houses during the year and 29 houses, all with Orders operative, were demolished.

There are now only four houses open under licence, on which Orders under the Housing Act are operative. Three licences were withdrawn during the year.

There is no doubt that sub-standard properties continued to deteriorate owing to the ever increasing cost of repair, and due to this increased cost Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 is becoming a dead letter as it is increasingly difficult to satisfy the expression "reasonable expense."

Overcrowding.

Representation was made to the Housing Allocation Committee on the over-crowding problem and the Committee gave the matter their sympathetic consideration and agreed to endeavour to abate all statutory overcrowding cases by rehousing, particularly those where the Owners of the house were willing to take a selected tenant from the Council's Housing List. Due to this co-operation a considerable number of statutory over-crowding cases have been abated.

Number of known statutory overcrowding cases, 1948	141
New cases	36
	177
Abated 1949	38
Known cases, December, 1949	139

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 3,833 pigs were examined at the two Bacon factories still remaining under my supervision and this total represents the whole of the animals slaughtered on the premises. 11.11 per cent of these were found to be affected, partly or wholly, with Tuberculosis.

In addition 739 pigs were examined on private premises against 794 for 1948.

The following is a list of meat and other foods condemned :—

Pigs :—

Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	12
Collars	...	...	...	...	...	28
Other Parts	...	...	...	...	...	47
Heads	...	...	...	...	...	361
Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	304
Livers	...	...	...	...	...	141
Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	156
Spleens	...	...	...	...	...	13
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	...	29
Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	24
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	31

Other Foods :—

Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	29 lbs.
Candied Peel	...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	32 lbs.
Nut Creams	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Sausages, beef	...	...	...	...	...	38 lbs.
Slab Cake	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Tinned foods	...	...	...	...	...	1,876 tins

As far as possible the food was utilised.

The total weight of meat and food condemned (excluding tinned goods) was 3 tons, 15 cwts., 0 qrs., 19 lbs.

Article.	No.	Adulterated or otherwise irregular.	Article.	No.	Adulterated or otherwise irregular.
Baking Powder ...	1		Pepper, Ground White	1	
Bubbly Gum ...	1		Pie Crust and Pastry		
Cake ...	1	1	Mix ...	1	
Caraway Seed ...	1		Potato Crisps ...	1	
Coffee & Chicory Ess.	3	1	Pudding Mixture ...	2	
Custard Powder ...	2		Salad Cream ...	3	1
Essence, Rhum Flavour	1		Salts, Epsom ...	1	
Fat, Cooking or Frying	1		Sausages, Beef ...	6	
Flour, Self Raising ...	1		Sausages, Pork ...	1	
Flour, Sweetened Cake...	1		Stuffing, Sage & Onion	1	
Milk ...	66	7	Sweepfat ...	2	
Oatmeal, Malted ...	1		Tomato Ketchup ...	1	
			Total ...	100	10

The cake, which was brought by a resident to the Office, was submitted to the Analyst for examination for evidence of foreign matter.

Coffee and Chicory Essence—Sample No. 791.

Deficiency in Caffeine content—12%. Contains 0.22% instead of at least 0.25% Caffeine. Benzoic Acid—380 parts per million. Legal proceedings were taken.

Salad Cream—Sample No. 835.

Fermented. No more in stock. French origin.

Milk—Sample No. 847.

5.7% deficient in fat.

Milk—Sample No. 849.

“Appeal to cow.” 5.7% deficient in fat relating to No. 847.

Milk—Sample No. 916.

1% added water.

Milk—Sample No. 922.

2.5% added water.

Milk—Sample No. 923.

“Appeal to cow.” 2.4% deficient in solids-not-fat. Relates to Samples 916 and 922.

Milk—Sample No. 924.

“Appeal to cow.” 1.9% deficient in solids-not-fat. Relates to Samples 916 and 922.

Milk—Sample No. 925.

“Appeal to Cow.” 6.6% deficient in solids-not-fat. Relates to Samples 916 and 922.

Milk.**Bacteriological Examination.**

87 samples were submitted for this examination, the results of the tests were as follows :—

Designation under which sold.	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase test.		Phenol Phthalein Test.		Turbidity Test	Coliform Bacillus Test.	
	Satisfact'ry	Unsatisfact'ry	Satisfact'ry	Unsatisfact'ry	Satisfact'ry	Unsatisfact'ry	Satisfact'ry	Satisfact'ry	Unsatisfact'ry
Undesignated	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Pasteurised ...	27	3	29	1	29	1	—	—	—
T.T. Past. ...	15	1	16	—	16	—	—	—	1
T.T. Cert. ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Sterilised ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Ungraded ...	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
Accredited ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Heat Treated	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

In addition, 13 samples of milk produced in this area were submitted for examination for the detection of Tuberculosis ; these gave negative results.

Ice-Cream.

241 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Methylene Blue test, the results being as follows :—

Where manufactured.	Grades.			
	1	2	3	4
In the area ...	70	26	19	29
Outside the area ...	46	18	8	25

The following 48 samples were submitted for chemical analysis :

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Fat.</i>	<i>Total Solids.</i>
809	2.8%	25.0%
810	3.8%	25.8%
811	5.8%	25.6%
812	6.2%	26.0%
813	8.2%	34.3%
814	2.4%	28.1%
824	4.6%	27.9%
825	7.8%	29.6%
826	4.5%	33.6%
827	5.1%	32.8%
851	4.3%	24.3%
852	5.6%	26.9%
853	3.3%	27.1%
854	7.0%	32.9%
855	5.4%	25.0%
856	5.6%	29.5%
857	5.1%	23.8%
858	9.4%	33.4%
859	5.0%	36.2%
860	8.2%	29.1%
861	3.0%	26.3%
862	6.3%	38.0%
863	4.5%	32.7%
864	12.2%	37.5%
865	4.4%	30.7%
866	3.4%	26.8%
872	2.0%	23.1%
873	6.6%	28.7%
874	11.4%	33.7%
875	12.0%	43.1%
876	5.6%	23.0%
877	6.3%	25.2%
878	3.8%	26.7%
879	3.7%	30.8%
880	7.4%	33.9%
883	8.0%	27.6%
884	4.6%	23.1%
886	8.4%	37.3%
887	11.4%	42.7%
889	9.6%	31.8%
891	6.6%	27.3%
892	3.5%	23.5%
895	5.9%	20.8%
896	11.0%	30.6%

897	...	9.6%	...	33.5%
898	...	10.1%	...	35.5%
899	...	11.9%	...	34.7%
900	...	10.4%	...	37.0%

After reviewing the above results the Council decided to send a further protest to the Ministry of Food at their failure to prescribe a standard.

29 samples of "fruities" were submitted for the Plate Count and Coliform examination. The results were as follows :—

Plate Counts in 1 cc.				B. Coli content.		
Under 100	100 to 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	Over 2 million.	Nil.	Nil in 0.3 cc.	Present in 0.3 cc.
24	2	1	2	11	16	2

At the end of the year the following premises were registered :—

Manufacture and sale	...	...	...	...	25
Storage and sale	...	...	...	...	56

One sample of stew from a Canteen was submitted for bacteriological examinations, (query food poisoning) but no food poisoning organisms were isolated.

One tin of peas was also examined (suspect of food poisoning cases) and in this case there were no organisms isolated which may have been the cause.

Food Premises.

During the year the following new premises were registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :—

Fish Fryers	...	...	...	...	10
Manufacture of Sausage, Brawn, etc.	...	...	...	...	1

The whole of the fish fryers registered, were old established businesses which had not previously been registered under this Section of the Act.

The total number of food premises on the register are as follows :—

Premises registered for manufacture of Potted, Pressed, Preserved or Pickled foods	...	...	12
Fish Fryers	...	...	28

Five premises were registered under Section 34 of the Act for carrying out the business of Wholesale dealers in Margarine.

Food Premises.

Early in the year the survey of Licensed Premises commenced in 1948, was completed, particular attention being paid to the adequacy of facilities for the washing of glasses and the provision of constant hot water. The following is a summary of the conditions found :—

No. of premises inspected	...	...	...	...	137
No. of premises where the provision of hot water to sinks in bar is satisfactory	...	...	...	...	108
No. of premises where cold water is supplied only	...	...	...	...	12
No. of premises with sinks with no water supply	...	...	...	...	6
No. of premises without sinks or water supply...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of premises without bathroom for tenant	...	...	...	...	6
No. of premises without separate sanitary accommodation for tenant	...	...	...	...	4

It was found that hot water in many instances is heated by means of back boilers in the licensees living-rooms and in all cases the need for maintaining an adequate fire was stressed. Electric Immersion heaters have been installed at some premises and have ensured hot water independently of a fire. In addition, many licensees use a sterilising agent in the washing-up water. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Brewery Companies have co-operated and carried out many improvements suggested.

Catering Establishments have also received considerable attention ; the importance of cleanliness in handling food and in the washing-up of utensils and crockery was emphasised. As a result of tests made with the help of the Public Health Laboratory Service washing up by the double rinse method was advocated. This system was adopted by the Civic Restaurants where all crockery and cutlery is now sterilised in boiling water after the first washing-Hand drying with cloths, a source of contamination ,is therefore eliminated.

Utensil rinses.

In all 24 samples of utensil rinses were submitted for Bacteriological examination. Counts varied from 9,200 to Sterile.

Churn Rinses.

No. of Rinses taken.	Coliform Content.			Bacteriological Count.			
	Nil in 1/10th cc.	Present in		Sterile	55,000 to 100,000	224,000	Over 2 two million.
		1 10th cc.	1 100th cc.				
9	4	2	3	1	3	1	4

Milk and Dairies.

As and from the 1st October, 1949, the control of cowsheds was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

Supplementary licences—

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Dealers licences—

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Supplementary licences—

Tuberculin tested	4
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Dealers licences—

Tuberculin tested	8
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Retailing Shop-keepers—

Sterilised	175
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Slaughterhouses.

There are 22 slaughterhouses in the area ; five of these only are in use at the present time.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There are 60 slaughtermen licensed to carry out the work of slaughtering.

Water Supply.

Mains water—four samples submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination were reported as satisfactory.

Two samples taken from the private borehole at Wordsley Hospital were also reported as satisfactory.

Two samples taken from another private borehole in the area shewed the presence of dissolved zinc. This on investigation was found to be due to new supply pipes and the matter was rectified.

Three samples of water taken from three shallow wells in Forge Lane, Wallheath again proved unfit for drinking. These wells supplied five houses. It has been possible for mains to be laid to supply water to the houses and as a consequence the wells have been closed.

There is now only one house in the area not supplied with a proper piped supply of drinking water, this is a house situated a considerable distance from any water mains. A sample was taken and proved to be satisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically.

Two samples of sewage effluent from the Council's farm were submitted for chemical examination, the reports being satisfactory.

One sample of water was taken from a culvert on the lower side of a Galvanising works in this area. The report shewed that the culvert received acid waste, and the matter was taken up with the Company concerned who agreed to put in lime beds for the treatment of acid wastes.

There is one Swimming Pool in the area owned by a private company and during the summer six samples were forwarded for chemical and bacteriological examination, all were satisfactory. In addition, the swimming pool was visited regularly by the District Inspector who carried out tests of the chlorine content of the water by the use of a Lovibond Comparator.

FACTORIES.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of	
		Inspections.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with Mechanical Power ...	186	182	Nil
Factories without Mechanical Power	110	45	Nil
Total	296	227	Nil

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Inadequate ventilation ...	2	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	25	18	—	—
Total	30	22	—	—

Four outworkers lists were received notifying ten outworkers.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

A feature of general rodent control is the contract work undertaken at industrial or business premises. Quarterly treatments are carried out and as a result of the regular attention infestations have been reduced considerably and in certain cases test baiting has revealed that premises are now clear of their unwelcome visitors.

Income derived from this source amounted to £255 0s. 0d.

Complaints from householders have in the main related to mice and it is noticeable from the summary below that in only a few houses is more than one treatment necessary to exterminate the pest.

All the work is dealt with by one whole-time female operative, the details of the year's work being as follows :—

			<i>No. of Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Treatments.</i>
1. By contract ... ..	...	...	81	269
2. Private Dwellings ... ..	...	...	114	134
3. Council properties ... ..	...	...	12	52
4. Amblecote U.D.C. ... ..	...	...	...5	9
			—	—
			212	464
			—	—

Sewers.

The results of the treatments are pleasing and shew the Council sewers to be comparatively free from infestation.

70 manholes were test baited in various parts of the area, in conjunction with the first half-yearly maintenance treatment, and where takes were reported they were dealt with in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The second treatment was devoted solely to these manholes and those in close proximity and it can be seen that only five takes were recorded. These were poison baited with zinc phosphide on a sausage rusk base.

		No. of Manholes.		Prebait takes.		Total. Takes.
		Test- baited	Pre- baited	Com- plete.	Partial	
1st half year	...	70	32	12	1	13
2nd half year	...	—	34	4	1	5

SHOPS ACT.

There are 670 shops on the register.

PETROLEUM ACT.

There are 113 premises licensed to store petroleum spirit in the area, the total amount licensed being 100,000 gallons. Licence fees amounted to £70 0s. 0d.

CAMPING SITES.

During the year two applications for renewal of licences for ground to be used for caravans were received. (Four caravans only.)

An application was received for a Camping licence in respect of an area of land comprising of 15 acres at Wallheath, adjacent to the Kingfisher Lido. The site is undulating in character, is wooded and well positioned; the site lends itself for holiday camping.

The licence was granted subject to water supply being taken to points on the site and a block being erected consisting of two male lavatories, two female lavatories, and a communal wash-house.

The site was licensed for the period of 31st April to the 31st October in each year only, caravans to comply with the Road Traffic Act.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT.

One application under the above Act was received and a certificate was issued.

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING.

Applications for licences to carry out works to existing houses were as follows :—

Licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Disapproved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total amount of licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,082

H. J. PARKER,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This Section of the Report relates to the year ended 31st March, 1950.

Staff.

Foreman	...	...	...	1
Male Employees	...	...	...	40
Female Employees...	...	...	...	4

These are employed as follows :—

			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Refuse Collection	...	...	21	
Refuse Disposal	...	...	1	
Salvage	...	...	3	4
Street Cleansing	...	...	9	
Gullies and Cesspools	...	...	2	
Depot, Public Conveniences, drains, etc.	...	...	4	

Vehicles.

Delivery of a new S.D. " W " type Chelsea Freighter and a new 10-cwt. Morris Van, and the departure of the Horse and Cart in the consequent re-arrangement enabled the Department to become completely mechanised.

One Morris vehicle was sold, but the S.D. freighter purchased in 1930 was retained for use as a stand-by vehicle.

At the end of the year the following vehicles were available :—

- 2 S.D. Freighters (11 cubic yards).
- 3 S.D. Freighters (7 cubic yards).
- 1 S.D. Gully/Cesspool Emptyer.
- 3 Morris (one 2-tons and 2 vans).
- 1 Ford Van.
- 2 Lewin Roadsweeper Collectors.
- 1 Austin Utility Van (Foreman).
- 1 Motor Cycle with side box.

Collection.

The weekly collection from ashbins came into operation in January, 1949, and was maintained throughout the year—in view of the difficulties encountered ; labour shortage, sickness of employees, and the reduction of working hours, it can be regarded as an outstanding achievement. It was however, accomplished to some extent at the expense of street cleansing as street sweepers had to

be transferred to the refuse collection service. The number of working days lost owing to sickness reached the abnormally high figure of 741.

Vacancies still exist in the Department and as factory work is more congenial it appears the problem will continue, but thanks are due to regular employees who loyally remained and assisted very materially in keeping things going. The decision of the workmen to work the 44 hours over a $5\frac{1}{2}$ day week was a great help as it is not possible to deal with certain cleansing work in a five day week.

With the advent of the weekly service refuse became more bulky, consequently there was an increase in the number of loads collected, although the total weight of refuse decreased by 1,381 tons ; this was expected as all accumulations had been removed.

The following table shews the loads moved by the various vehicles :—

Vehicle.	Number of Loads.					Total.
	Bins.	Fixed Receptacles.	Trade	Hospital & Schools.	Pans and Bins.	
S.D.1 ...	718	100	54	36	18	926
S.D.2. ...	1522	—	—	—	—	1522
S.D.3 ...	1308	6	5	3	3	1325
M.C.4 ...	29	4	65	156	107	361
S.D.5 ...	112	8	—	1	21	142
S.D.9 ...	1406	—	—	—	—	1406
S.D.10 ...	1039	—	—	—	—	1039
Horse and Cart ...	—	122	63	—	42	227
Total ...	6134	240	187	196	191	6948

Disposal.

The whole of the house refuse and street sweepings are weighed at the Leys Disposal Ground before being disposed of by controlled tipping. One Fordson half-track vehicle fitted with a bull-dozing blade deals with the whole of the refuse.

Disposal Ground :—

House Refuse ...	...	13,944 tons.
Road Sweepings ...	...	2,451 tons.
		<hr/> 16,395 tons. <hr/>

Table shewing the costs for the year ended 31st March, 1950.

Particulars.	Collection.	Disposal.	Collection and Disposal
	£	£	£
Revenue Account :—			
Gross expenditure	14,715	1,160	15,875
Gross income	3,545	62	3,607
Net Cost	11,170	1,098	12,268
Unit costs :—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross expenditure per ton	21 1½	1 8	22 9½
Gross income per ton	5 1	1	5 2
Net cost per ton	16 0½	1 7	17 7½
Net cost per 1,000 population... ..	£ 230	£ 22	£ 252
Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	815	80	895

Total refuse collected (actual)	13,944 tons
Population	48,490
Area (Statute acres)	5,932
Weight per 1,000 population per day	15.75 cwts.
Number of houses and premises	13,700
Rateable value	£185,583
Product of 1d. rate	£730
Rate in £ (Collection and Disposal)	1/4.80d.

Street Cleansing.

Sweeping is normally carried out by two Lewin Mechanical Sweeper Collectors and seven handsweepers (when available).

The shortage of hand-sweepers meant that the machines had to clean roads whose surfaces were far from suitable, resulting of course, in undue wear and tear. The cost of rebristling the brushes of the machines was £1,010, a high figure ; if all the road surfaces were in good condition this sum would be considerably reduced.

Hand-sweepers were reduced to five and it was impossible for them to cope with grass, etc., growing in badly worn channels and against boundary walls and fences. I feel that householders might assist in the clearance of weeds from their boundaries as it is impossible to find men to undertake such work. The conditions are particularly bad on some Council House estates.

The milage of made up roads is :—

Trunk Roads—1.19 ; Main Roads—21.69 ; District Roads—36.91.

The gross cost of street cleansing throughout the area was £4,836.

Details of the work of the vehicles is summarised as follows :—

			<i>Working Days.</i>	<i>No. of Loads.</i>	<i>Weight Tons.</i>	<i>Loads of Water.</i>
No. 1 Lewin Sweeper	...	...	285	558	1050	508
No. 2 Lewin Sweeper	...	...	256	565	1178	421
				1123	2228	929
Street sweepings moved by horse vehicle or other vehicles				217	223	
Total	...	...		1340	2451	929

Gully Cleansing.

There are 1752 street gullies all of which are emptied by mechanical means, 7481 cleansings were effected and 355 loads removed, giving a total tonnage of 847 tons.

The gross cost was £545 or £73 per 1,000 gullies.

Cesspools.

The number of cesspools cleansed was 123 ; loads removed were 307 and the cost was £170.

Public Conveniences.

There are seven for males and three for females in the area, the sum of £42 0s. 0d. was collected during the year.

All public conveniences are thoroughly cleaned daily, two being visited twice each day.

The Council have under consideration the provision of additional conveniences.

Salvage.

A separate collection of waste paper was continued and the effort made was worthwhile as it remained an economic proposition and avoids large amounts of paper having to be dealt with at the Disposal Point.

For the major part of the year three vehicles were employed, two female collectors assisting the driver in each case, but in anticipation of a fall in income one vehicle was withdrawn and three female collectors retained to assist and it was found that by concentrating on works and shops that the tonnage was maintained. A large number of private houses still continued to receive a collection.

The total amount of waste paper collected was 379 tons and after sorting and the elimination of contraries, one woman operating an electric baling press baled 228 and 5,150 bales of newsprint and mixed paper respectively.

The net total of 355 tons represented an increase of 24 tons over last year but owing to a reduction in prices the income of £2,131 shewed a decrease of £500.

The difficulty experienced by many Local Authorities in finding an outlet for the paper was obviated by the Council's agreement with the Mills.

The collection of waste food was continued but shewed a decrease by 51 tons. A weekly collection service was given to 450 householders who each have a three gallon container and in addition there is still a number of communal bins placed at various points in the district, these receive a bi-weekly collection. Other premises such as Works Canteens, etc., are also visited twice weekly.

Income received for all salvaged materials was £3,107 a decrease of £500 but as previously stated this was offset by re-arrangement of the Staff employed, in fact between August, 1948 and March, 1950, the employees engaged on salvage work were reduced from 13 to 7.

Salvage Income.					<i>Tons.</i>		<i>£</i>
Paper	...	...	...	...	355	...	2131
Tins	...	...	...	...	16	...	32
Metals	...	...	...	...	39	...	155
Cullet, bottles and jars	...	...	...	...	22	...	53
Condemned Meat and Bones	...	...	...	...	4	...	17
Textiles	...	...	...	...	14	...	171
Kitchen waste	...	...	...	...	165	...	417
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	—	...	17
					615	...	2993
Collection Allowances :—							
Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Kitchen waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
							<u>£3,107</u>

H. J. PARKER,
Cleansing Superintendent.

